Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 25, 1842. { NUMBER 46.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for January, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.
25 Tuesday,	6 58	5 2		
26 Wednesday,	6 57	5 3		
27 Thursday,	6 56	5 4	Last Quarter,	3 4 42 E.
28 Friday,	6 55	5 5	New Moon	11 10 46 M.
29 Saturday,	6 54	5 6	First Quarter,	19 3 28 M.
30 Sunday,	6 53	5 7	Full Moon,	26 12 15 E.
31 Monday.	6 52	5 8		

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the followings: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } Assistants.
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
} Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Private Boarding Wanted.

For particulars,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

POETRY.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA INDEX.

THE VOICE OF OTHER DAYS.

The melody of other years!
Oh! sing it yet again,
And still once more, nor deem my tears
The messengers of pain;
For now my spirit weeps with joy
As scenes of youth arise;
The mountains which I lov'd, a boy,
Vale, stream, and sunny skies!

Methinks the friends of early days
The happy and the fair,
Retrace with me the rocky ways,
Brave men would fear to dare;
And lo! the flashing waterfall,
And lo! the glitt'ring lake;
And hark glad Echo's silv'ry call,
To bid her sisters wake!

I've wandered from my home afar
The sea and savage shore,
But first affections constant are,
And holy evermore;
Thus, when thy magic music tone
Gave back my youth to me,
I felt I was not all alone,
And wept with ecstacy!

I thank thee minstrel, for thy song,
So eloquent and true,
That bade the hours I sigh'd for, throng
With scenes my spring-time knew:
And Music, gentle spirit! thou
Shalt be forever blest,—
Thy voice can cheer the gloomy brow,
And soothe the soul distress'd! ZONA.

St. Louis, Missouri, December, 1841.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y Sunday Mercury.

BARNABY DIDDLEDUM.

In 1337, I travelled through several of the Middle and Souther States with a Circus, in connection with Mr. A. Turner, father of N. B. and V. Turner, the two celebrated equestrians. He was an *original* genius; he was a good judge of human nature, and was a man of whom much information might be derived. He was withal a *practical joker*, and never let an opportunity pass unimproved for having a bit of fun. He has by his untiring industry, amassed a large fortune, and he is not a little proud to inform the world that he commenced life without a shilling. Frequently have I heard him say, "every man who has good health and common sense, is capable of making a fortune if he only *resolves* to do so. As a proof of it, look at me. Who am I? I don't know who I am, nor where I came from. I never had father nor mother that I know of; at all events I may have started from the lowest depths of degradation. I never had education; I commenced life as a shoe-maker. What little I can read, I picked up myself after I was 18 years of age, and as for writing, I could only make my mark, but being a poor devil, I had accasion to give my note so often that I finally learned to write my name, and so I have got along by degrees. You see what I am now. I have become so by industry, perseverance, and economy; and any man will become rich who will *determine* to do so. There is not such a word as "*cannot*" in the English language. Never say you *can't* do a thing—and never cry "broke" till you are dead."

Many a severe joke has Turner played upon me, which I have always hoped that I should be able to repay with interest, but have never been able fully to do so. A trick he played me in the City of Raleigh, North-Carolina, I never shall forget. We arrived there late on Saturday evening. We had been doing a very profitable business, which made us feel pretty rich; that night I stepped into the "Bue" Tailoring Establishment on Fayetteville Street, and bought me a splendid suit of black clothes. We were all strangers in that City, never having been there before. On Sunday morning, feeling proud of my sable suit, I dressed myself and started to take a stroll about the city. I passed thro' the bar room of the hotel; some twenty persons were there, among whom was Turner, who had by- that time made their acquaintance. After I had passed out, Turner, pointing in the direction I had taken, remarked to the company, "I think it's very singular you permit that rascal to march your streets in open day. It would'nt be allowed in Massachusetts, and I suppose that is the reason the black-coated scoundrel has come down this way."

"Why, who is he?" ejaculated half a dozen at once.

"Don't you know? Why, that is the Rev. E. K. Avery, the murderer of Miss Cornell!" answered Turner.

"Is it possible!" they exclaimed, all starting for the door eager to get a look at me, and several swearing vengeance against the hypocritical priest.

Turner had set the ball in motion, so he quietly took a seat, while every person in the bar-room started in pursuit of me. I had turned a corner of the street and was very innocently, though rather pompously, strutting down the side walk, when I was overtaken by some twenty persons, whose number increased every moment. I observed, as they passed me, each person looked back and stared at me with apparent wonder. I believe I must have been uncommonly proud of that new suit of clothes, for I was vain enough to believe that my *new suit* was what attracted such special attention. I was, however, soon awoke from the happy illusion. The mob passed me some five or ten rods, and waited till I came up to them. As I passed, I heard several observations like the following: "The lecherous old hypocrite"—"the sanctified murderer"—"the black coated villian"—"let's tar and feather him"—"lynch the scoundrel," &c. &c. I passed along totally unconscious that these remarks could possibly have any reference to me. The *denouement*, however, soon came. The mob, which now numbered at least one hundred, overtook me as I passed another corner, and one fellow seized me by the collar, while five or six others approached, bearing a *rail* between them.

"Come," says the man who collared me, "old chap you can't walk any farther; we know you, and as we always make gentlemen *ride* in these parts, you may prepare to straddle that *rail!*"

My surprise may well be imagined. "My God!" I exclaimed, as they all pressed around me, "Gentlemen, what have I done?"

"O, we know you," exclaimed half a dozen voices; "you need'nt roll your sanctimonious eyes, that game don't take in this country. Come, straddle the rail, and remember the stack yard!" I grew more and more bewildered; it seemed like a dream; I could not imagine what possible offence I was to suffer for, (I had never exhibited Joice Heth in North Carolina,) and I continued to exclaim "gentlemen, what have I done? Don't kill me, gentlemen, but tell me what I have done?"

"Come, make him straddle the rail; we'll show him how to hang poor factory girls," shouted some chap from the crowd.

The man who had me by the collar then remarked "Come, Mr. Avery, it's no use, you see we know you, and we'll give you a touch of lynch law, and start you for home again.

My name is not Avery, gentlemen, you are mistaken in your man, I exclaimed.

"Come, come, none of your gammon, straddle the rail, Ephraim," said the man who had me by the collar. The rail was brought to such a level as to allow me to be "straddled" on it without difficulty, and I was about to be placed according to orders, as the truth flashed upon me.

"Gentlemen," I exclaimed, "I am not Avery; I despise the villain as much as you can; but my name is Barnaby Diddledum; I belong to the Circus which arrived here last night, and I am sure Old Turner, my partner, has hoaxed you with this ridiculous story.

"If he has, we'll lynch him," said one of the mob.

"Well, he has, I'll assure you," I replied; so just walk to the hotel with me and I'll convince you of the fact.

This arrangement they reluctantly assented to, keeping, however, a close hold upon me. As we walked up main street on which the new State House is situated, the mob then received a reinforcement of some fifty or sixty, and I was marched like a malefactor up to the hotel. Old Turner stood on the Piazza ready to burst with laughter. I appealed to him for God's sake to explain this matter and let me be liberated. He continued to laugh, but finally told them he believed there was some mistake about it; "the fact is, says he, my friend Barnaby has got a new suit of clothes on, and it makes him look so much like a Priest, I concluded it must be Avery."

The mob saw the joke, some were for jerking my coat off and rolling me in the mud, while others swore that Old Turner deserved the fate intended for me; the majority of the people roared with laughter, and declared it was a good joke, and that I must look sharp and pay my partner off for it.—I was exceedingly vexed, and when the mob had dispersed, I asked Old Turner what on earth could induce him to play such an outrageous mean trick upon me.

"My dear Barnaby," says he, "it was all for our good; remember all we need to insure success is notoriety; you will see this will be noised about the City as a trick played by one of the Circus Managers upon the other, and our Pavillion will be crammed to-morrow night.

It turned out as he conjectured;—the joke was in every person's mouth. The Legislature was in session, and we soon become acquainted with everybody, and had immense audiences during our stay there. This however, did not induce me to forgive Old Turner, for I knew full well that self-interest was an after consideration in this case, the joke being prompted solely by a desire to see some fun, without the least regard at whose expense it was perpetrated.

Western Eloquence.—The following appears in a Western paper:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Can you for an instant suppose, that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes gentlemen, a man what never drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hooking a box of percushum caps! Rattlesnakes and coonskins forbid! Pieter to yourselves, a feller fast to sleep in his Log Cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side, all natur hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot dwell upon the montrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picture of moral turpentine, like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Rose? I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggins, much less this ere man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and unexampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intollerant body of our feller citizens, remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

The hardest labor in the world is the labor of doing nothing.—*Bos. Trans.*

Some of our acquaintances must be considered very hard working men, according to the Transcript.

The Election Frauds of 1838--9.

From the New York Evening Post.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of my addressing you at this time, is not for the purpose of justifying myself for the participation which I have had in the frauds on the elective franchise, in the State of New York in the years 1838 and 1839, which produced so much excitement after their disclosure, and which were so widely, justly, and severely commented upon in the public prints, not only in this country but in England. That I did participate in these transactions, I admit, and can only, so far as I am concerned, frankly acknowledge my error.—The evil is done, and I sincerely regret that I ever, in any way, allowed myself to participate *with others* in a transaction for which I have been compelled by circumstances to be the only sufferer. In justice to my country—in justice to my family—in justice to my friends—in justice to myself—I am determined now, be the effect on myself what it may, to present to the public a full, candid, true and impartial account of those frauds, in which I shall

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

I am well aware that duty required me to adopt this course long since, but, through force of circumstances, my hands have been tied and my lips closed; and while my name has been branded from one extent of the country to the other, I have been compelled to be silent, and tamely bear the whole odium attached to those transactions. I was in the power of men equally guilty with myself, and both threats and promises were resorted to to obtain the "mercy of my silence." An indictment was pending over me for participating in these frauds, and until that was removed, my personal liberty required me to keep secret that which justice demanded should be known. That necessity is now removed. I am released from that indictment, (it having been discharged on the 27th ultimo,) and the truth shall now be laid before the people, and the guilty be compelled to bear their just proportion of that, which heretofore, I have singly and alone, been forced to sustain.

No one but myself knows what I have suffered. I have, since the first disclosures were made, seen friend after friend desert me, and out of all that numerous host with which I was on terms of intimacy, but few remain that call themselves my friends. Considerations of honor (whether true or false) towards my confederates influenced my conduct at the time of my arrest, and a long time subsequent thereto. Because I was involved in trouble, I did not wish to involve them. To me, that would have been no gratification or relief. I presumed they felt, as I did, deep regret for their unlawful acts, and that they would, at least so far as in their power, relieve me from my difficulty. I expected them to act honorably towards me; and it was not until I discovered, upon several occasions, an evident design (notwithstanding repeated assurances to the contrary) to sacrifice and destroy me, to load me with ignominy, and "whistle me down the world, a prey to fortune," that I understood the true position in which I was placed. They appeared to consider it necessary to so far ruin my reputation that aught I could say in relation to them would be of no avail. They acted as if they considered their safety dependent upon their success in affixing infamy and odium upon my character. How far they have succeeded depends upon a verdict of the people. They will pass upon it after they shall have perused the statement and the evidences I shall lay before them. Sensible of having committed a great moral wrong, I can only now appeal to a forgiving and generous people; and if they can find any extenuation, in consequence of my ardent temperament, which, in the enthusiasm of party excitement, and party strategy, led me into excesses, my object so far as regards myself, will be accomplished. With politics I have done—I have no hopes or expectations from party. The disclosures I shall make will be made free from any bias, and on mature deliberation, after having carefully collected the facts and memoranda upon which to base it. I know that fearful odds are against me—I am almost friendless and alone. Opposed to me, I have wealth, character, influence, public and private station and trust. Fearful odds! But, believing in the maxim, that "truth is mighty, and will prevail," I enter the lists, considering that it is never too late to redress a wrong, or do a good and justifiable action.

Independent of any evidence, let us apply the ordinary rules of logic to the transactions in relation to these frauds, and see whether they are for or against the truth of my statement. If the statement which I made to Mr. J. D. Stevenson in relation to these frauds was not true, (and it has always been denied by the leaders of the whig party,) why was I removed from office? It was admitted that I had faithfully and ably performed the duties of the station I held, and if the charges against me were false, then I was a persecuted man; and as they admitted I was competent, and had rendered essential service to the party, was it not their duty to sustain me? I had *their written acknowledgement of my services*, not in measured terms, but in terms of unqualified approbation. Let us look also at the other side of the question. If the charges were true, and known to Governor Seward and the prominent leaders of the whig party, (which I solemnly aver they did know,) were they not bound to sustain me, instead of attempting to degrade me, and leaving me to contend against the other party unaided (except secretly) and alone? It is well known that the whig leaders would neither openly carry me through my difficulties, nor permit the whig party to rally around me. If I alone was guilty—if they had no participation in the frauds—if they were ignorant of the transactions—if I accused and charged upon the innocent a gross violation of the laws of the land ---then I deeply injured them. I merited their severest censure. Why, then, did they secretly aid and assist me, but publicly calumniate me? Such was the course they pursued, until they supposed their slanders had so far blasted my reputation that their victim might be sacrificed without danger to themselves.

Unless I was guilty of the charges against me there was no reason why I should not have received the confidence and support of the whig party. During a period of nine years, I labored like a slave, as thousands can attest, in the organization of that party; and after the result of the election in 1838, I was solicited to accept office, and declined it. I was satisfied with the business in which I was then engaged; and subsequent events have convinced me, that the most unfortunate era in my life was that in which I accepted office. It was conceded that I merited the office: it was conceded that the duties were ably and faithfully discharged; yet I was removed from it before the expiration of the term for which I had been appointed. Was there not some cause why I was removed? What was that cause? If I was *guilty* of the frauds charged upon me, was I alone *guilty?* were they known only to me? If *innocent*, why remove me from office, and thus add the persecution of my own party to that of my political opponents? These are questions which I wish the public to solve. If those charged as participators in the election frauds were innocent, why did they not court investigation, nay, demand it? Their innocence, sealed by a verdict of a jury of their country, would have made for them party capital, because they would have been looked upon as persecuted men. But the guilty generally reason from false premises—they shunned investigation—they created a disastrous issue for themselves. Instead of endeavoring to screen me, their efforts were directed to removing all suspicion from themselves. Had they reasoned correctly, they would have seen, that had I been convicted of the charge, the public would have known that I could not, unaided, have perpetrated such stupendous frauds. Some saw the question in its true light—some felt the danger of their situation; and it was probably in consequence thereof, that I was indebted for the friendly visits and letters of some of the members of the grand jury, who were empannelled during the term that the first attempt was made to indict me. Had that responsible body been tampered with? and if so, by whom, and for what purpose? Such high-handed acts would not have been perpetrated without strong motives. One thing is certain, I did not tamper with the jury, neither was it done by my request. Did those who have been accused know of the frauds? If so—if I alone was guilty—what motive could others have had to assist me, in the least, during the judicial proceedings against me? By my acts they had been accused—if innocent, how deeply had I wronged them! Who retained, and *so heavily* feed the counsel employed to defend me, both on the examination and on my trial? Charles O'Conner and David Graham, jr., Esqrs., were employed and paid by some one, not by *myself*. James M. Smith, jr., was the only counsel employed by me. My trial came on—the jury did not agree, and were discharged. Up to this time, my confederates, some of them, at least, deemed it essential that I should not be convicted. Up to this time I had been *silent* as to their participation with me in the frauds for which I was justly suffering. The Grand Jury had failed to indict them; *my personal safety was their guarantee for my silence.* The indictment was pending, and they knew that a word against *them* would furnish evidence against *myself.*—They also knew that the *statute of limitations* would soon protect them from any indictment for the part they acted in the frauds for which I was indicted. That time expired the beginning of November, 1841. Three attempts were made by my counsel, James M. Smith, jr., esq., for my discharge, urging at each time, either a trial or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the court from term to term, until the *statute of limitations would protect the persons implicated, and then my discharge was granted!?!*

For some time after the trial, my confederates ceased to hold any communication with me in relation to the election frauds. But a circumstance occurred which again brought them to ask of me a favor, humbled as I was. Trampled upon as I had been, I had still, as they knew, the power to harm. I had certain papers in my possession which were dangerous to them. I was in possession of some facts, and they feared that information might possibly leak out that would defeat the confirmation of certain nominations under the general government. Again, therefore, negociations were set on foot, and I confess openly to the public, that, convinced as I had been, by their acts, of their utter turpitude and treachery towards me, I professedly acceded to their offers, and availed myself, by stratagem, of additional evidence to fortify myself against my powerful adversaries. Their foot was on my neck, thousands to one against me; and while thus prostrated, stratagy was my only hope of deliverance. How well my plan succeeded, the public hereafter shall know.

In the expose which I feel it my duty to make, many will be mentioned whose feelings I would not willingly wound; but it is not my fault if others, less immediately connected and inculpated in these transactions, are pointed out. The act was their own; and as my statement must be a faithful one, I cannot pass them by. The whole transactions shall now be given to the public, with such evidence as I have to substantiate the charges. All I ask is a candid perusal; and I appeal to all who shall read these written, and now complete documents and narratives, to mark the connected, unbroken and lucid chain of evidence they present, of locality, names, dates, persons, incidents, conversations, &c. &c., to say, whether you believe it to be within the compass of possibility, that any human being, however gifted in intellect, base in moral depravity, or madened by despair, could, with the most fertile and ingenious inventive powers, have fabricated such a story, or forged such papers as are presented.

Almost all the original letters and memoranda have come into my possession within a few days; and those who deserve the censure cannot now, by any subterfuge, escape the just and merited reproach which a people, jealous of their rights, will visit upon those who attempt, by fraud, to wrest them from them.

It will be seen, in the sequel, that the reproach and the ignomony which they strove to fix on me alone, should be shared by others who hold higher stations, and have more friends, more wealth, and more influence to sustain them, than myself; and though I am aware that their participation will not screen me from the reproach I merit for the part I have performed, it will, at least, teach them that neither wealth, place, influence, or perjury, are safe guarantees against the exposure of guilt.

To the public I appeal, confessing and regretting my errors, and by their verdict I must abide, be it for or against me.

Very respectfully,
JAMES B. GLENTWORTH.

New York, December 2nd, 1841.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE... January 11.

Numerous petitions, praying the modification, repeal, and postponement of the Bankrupt law, and others remonstrating againts its postponement or repeal, were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. After the transaction of other business, the following resolution, submitted on yesterday by Mr. *Calhoun*, was taken up.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any such have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received of the murder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the Captain and others by the slaves on board the same, and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it can be done consistently with the public interest, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the indignity offered to the American flag.

Mr. *Porter* moved to strike out the word "slaves," and insert in place of it the word "persons."

Mr. *Calhoun* would be very glad if the Senator would assign his reasons for moving the substitute.

Mr. *Porter* said he had only one reason, and that was that the word "slaves" was not known to the Constitution of the United States. He wished merely to make the words of the resolution conform with the words used in the Constitution and in the acts of legislation by the General Government.

Mr. *Calhoun* denied that the term he had used in his resolution was unknown to the Constitution or to the legislation of the General Government. There could be but one object in the movement now made, and that was to deny the right of the Southern States to look to the General Government for the protection of their institutions and their property. If that was the Senator's intention, he wished it distinctly understood; and to see whether there was another Senator prepared to take the same position. He wished to know at once whether the Senate was prepared to entertain any approach to that question, and for the purpose of testing this, and viewing the object of this motion of amendment as one so hostile to the South, that if entertained, it must prove fatal to her rights and institutions, he called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. *Porter* contended that the same words which had been thought fit and proper to be used in relation to persons in servitude by the framers of the Constitution, had also been observed by the legislative branch of the Government in its acts relating to such persons. His object was to make this resolution, passing through the same course of legislation, correspond in terms with the Constitution, and with previous action of the legislature. He would ask gentlemen to look back to the acts of Congress which protects owners of such property, and the act which recognises the right of recovering such property, and they would find the word used in those acts is "*persons* held to servitude or labor," and not the word "*slaves*," which was a word, he contended, unknown to the Constitution or to the laws of the Government.

He did not know why, in seeking to attain this object, he should be supposed in favor of denying the right of the South to the existence of its institutions. His object was simply to place the matter in the only light in which it is looked at by the Constituition itself.

Mr. *Calhoun* could not deem it necessary to use many words in addition to what he had already said. The whole matter resolved itself into this: is Congress to use any words to express its meaning, but those clear and undoubted—such as express exactly and fully what they are intended to designate? Are words to be used in preference, which are evasive, insincere, and express vaguely and indefinitely what should be perspicuous and beyond either doubt or evasion? The people of the South might as well be told at once by the Abolitionists that they had a right to take away their property, because that property was designated "slaves," instead of "persons." Now, if they were determined to precipitate what they have been so long menacing, it was high time for the South to speak out. He regretted that our ancestors were so fastidious in framing the Constitution as to use any evasive terms for describing slavery as it was actually known and recognised. If the Southern delegates at the Convention which framed the Constitution could have foreseen the state of things which now exists, they never would have signed that Constitution, while it contained a single word that could be construed by any possible evasion to compromise Southern rights. If, under their peculiar circumstances, they were fastidious, it now became their descendants, under present circumstances, to take a more independent and manly stand, and adopt the only proper course—that of meeting the question of their rights in the only language which was correct and proper. He would rather the resolution was rejected altogether, than that the word "slaves" should be stricken out. On the subject to which the resolution relates, there had been manifested in certain quarters of this country a bloodthirsty disposition that he did not before believe existed in any part of the known world. It was but a few days ago, since a petition and resolution had been offered in this chamber, in which the murder and rapine committed by the slaves in the Creole, are not only justified, but exulted in with a ferocious spirit, such as he thought could not be cherished in a country like this. It was but recently he had seen a justification of those slaves published in a New York paper. He said it with grief, that an article of this nature had appeared in the columns of the Journal of Commerce. It was as an advertisement—but no apology could justify a publication, the tendency and object of which was to fortify the pretensions of a foreign country. He named all this, that the South might arise from its lethargy, and become aware of the combinations which menaced her institutions. He wanted to see whether there was a Senator in this chamber prepared to take part with the most formidable foreign power in the world against his own country. The very exception taken to the word "slaves" in this resolution, instead of "persons," was the ground taken by Great Britain in her insidious and presumptuous attempts to interfere with our Southern institutions. He wished to see what American Senator was prepared to fortify the presumption of Great Britain, in a question between that country and this Union.

Mr. *King* was not disposed to anticipate anarchy, but gentlemen could not shut their eyes to the fact, that there is a set of miserable fanatics who are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to disturb the harmony of this Union, with a view of pandering to the morbid appetite of a formidable foreign power for interfering with the institutions of the South. Did the Senator [Mr. *Porter*] mean to identify himself with such miserable though dangerous fanatics? Did he mean to encourage them by the adoption of their insidious phraseology? He trusted not. But the Senator says the word "slaves" is not to be found in the Constitution.—He (Mr. *King*) regretted it was not; but it is a mistake to suppose the word is not used in the legislation of this Government. A recurrence to various acts of legislation, would satisfy the Senator that he is mistaken on that point. This was a peculiarly inauspicious time to raise such a point as this, whether of any weight in itself or not. At a time when this country had to contend with the most formidable power in the world, he would ask the Senator, was it proper for him to come forward as if he intended to favor the interpretation of that country and its influence with the institutions of any portion of this Union? He (Mr. *King*) was astonished to find one Senator in the American Senate, under the circumstances in which this Government is now placed, whose sense of duty to his country would not point out to him that he could not take this course with impunity.

The South was prepared to vindicate her institutions against the interference of the world; and would do it if obliged to do it alone. But he believed there was no large portion of the people of this Union disposed to favor a foreign country in any attempt, open or covert, to rob the South of her rights.

Mr. *Porter* explained as before, that he confined his intention to conforming the resolution to the words of the Constitution.

Mr. *Preston* appealed to the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Rives* made the same application to the Senator.

Messrs. *Rives, Phelps, Clay, Graham* and *Woodbridge*, severally addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, soliciting the Senator from Michigan to withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Porter* then yielded, and, with the leave of the Senate, withdrew his motion.

The resolution was then adopted in its original form.

The *President* pro. tem. announced the unfinished business, which was the proposition to refer to a select committee of nine the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. *Walker*, being entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day's session in discussing the principles involved in the project.

After Mr. *W.* concluded,

Mr. *Merrick* obtained the floor, and on his motion,

The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion by Mr. *Fillmore*, the order for petitions was suspended, and on a second motion by the same, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. *Hopkins* of Virginia in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. *Underwood*, who had the floor, gave at some length his reasons for voting at this time for the issue of Treasury notes, though he had heretofore been opposed to them.

Mr. *Gamble* next gave his reasons why he should vote for the bill. He had heretofore been opposed to the issue of Treasury notes, believing it a miserable expedient for supplying a paper currency.

Mr. *Fessenden* also said that he would support the bill. It was supposed by some that the Whig party should go against it; but he knew no reasons why, as a member of that party, he should do so, believing the measure constitutional, and the occasion such an one as called for a measure of the kind.

Mr. *Dean* of Ohio having obtained the floor, went into an examination of the general course pursued by the Whig party since they came into power. He reviewed all the promises they had made to the country while seeking power, and showed how they had been broken; tracing the present deplorable condition of the Treasury, as well as the country at large, to these ill judged and disastrous measures.

Mr. *Floyd* then rose and spoke for a few moments in opposition to the bill; when

Mr. *Adams* moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas 62, nays 54; and

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE....January 13.

Many petitions were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law—some for its repeal, postponement, and modification; and others remonstrating against any action upon the law.

Mr. *Walker* presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of that law.

The Senate, at the hour of one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer to a committee of nine the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. *Benton* in discussing the plan of a Board of Exchequer. He pointed out the injurious effects that the like system had had upon the interests and happiness of England, by mainly contributing to load her with her present enormous national debt, and its train of evils; and argued that if this plan was adopted, it would be productive of like consequences in this country. He denounced the scheme as an insult to the talents of the age, and an outrage upon the Constitution. He adverted to its effects upon the Whig party. We saw in the contest, in the ranks of that party, upon it, a division distinctly marked. They were divided on the question whether there should be a Government Bank, or a corporate Bank, independent of the Government; whether there should be an issue of paper money by a Government Bank, or by an independent corporation. The larger wing of the division was in favor of an independent corporation and issue of paper; and the smaller was in favor of a Government Bank and a Government issue of paper money. The larger maintain the Hamiltonian policy, and the other, and smaller wing, have gone far beyond that time, to the times of Sir Robert Walpole, whose policy would be more dangerous to the country than the Hamiltonian policy with all its evils and dangers. After Mr. B. concluded his remarks, the question of reference to a select committee of nine was taken, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday next.

A Convenient day.—When Charles Fox stopped payment, his creditors had a meeting, as is usual, and desired him to name a day when he would be able to settle with them. They offered him his own selection, and he chose the day of judgement.

"That," said the creditors, "will be too busy a day with us."

"Well, then," said Fox, "let us name *the day after*—that'll suit all parties!"

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Democratic State Convention.

Monday, January 10th, 1842.

This day being the day appointed for the meeting of this body, the members met in the Commons Hall, in the city of Raleigh, and were called to order by Gen. W. S. McClanahan of Granville, on whose motion *Thomas L. Hybart*, a delegate from Cumberland, was called to the Chair, and *Thos. Loring* was appointed Secretary, *pro. tem.*

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was ordered that the delegates report themselves to the Secretary for the enrolment of their names—Whereupon the following delegates appeared:

Brunswick—Samuel N. Galloway.
Caswell—Thos. W. Graves and Jas. R. Lea.
Craven—J. A. Griffin.
Cumberland—Duncan Murchison, Thos. L. Hybart, David Reid, James McKethan, Jno. Munroe, Jno. L. Bethea, Jno. McNeill, W. H. Bayne and R. Cochran.
Duplin—S. Graham.
Edgecombe—J. S. Battle, Wyatt Moye, Joshua Barnes, Jno. B. Sharpe, David Baker and S. Cooper Benjamin.
Franklin—Gideon Glenn, Jno. D. Hawkins, James J. Thomas, Robert G. Jeffreys, W. Montgomery, W. A. Jeffreys and and Thomas Howerton
Granville—W. S. M'Clanahan, Thomas I. Hicks, W. W. Young, W. R. White, N. E. Kennedy, Thos. Miller, F. Hawkins, J. B. Smith, and S. Rogers.
Greene—Edwin G. Speight and T. C. Westbrook.
Johnston—Josiah O. Watson, B. H. Tomlinson, Y. Bridges, and Uriah Bradley.
Montgomery—Edward M'Collum.
Moore—John Morrison, Neil M'Neil, and J. Thomas.
Mecklenburg—Joseph W. Ross, Joseph W. Hampton, and John H. Wheeler.
New-Hanover—J. Nixon, Thomas H. Williams, and James Garrison.
Nash—Bartlett Deans.
Onslow—Henry Cox and James Wallace.
Orange—Jos. Allison, Wm. N. Pratt, Wm. Horner, W. Parrish, Allen Parks, Nich. Hester, John W. Hancock, H. Poe, John Holt, Cad. Jones, Jr., and Sidney Smith.
Person—Isham Edwards, John E. Chambers, John Hamlet, and Hiram Satterfield.
Pitt—Peter Reeves.
Rowan—John L. Henderson.
Sampson—A. B. Chesnutt.
Wayne—John Exum and D. Ferguson.
Warren—Henry Fitts, Sr., W. G. Jones, and Wm. Davis.
Wake—Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., Sam. Whitaker, N. G. Rand, J. Dunn, A. Rodgers, Sr., Wm. Dunn, John Smith, J. J. Jeffreys, Wm. Walton, Wm. Alston, Joseph Fowler, Willis Whitaker, S. Smith, Wm. Whitaker, W. Pope, T. Loring, H. Wilder, Green Beckwith, G. H. Wilder, John Zeigenfuss, B. B. Smith, P. Dunn, Benj. Dunn, and W. White.

The Chair having announced the number of delegates in attendence—

On motion of Gen. Moye of Edgecombe, it was

Resolved, That the Officers of this Convention consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries.

Whereupon, *Henry Fitts*, Sr., of Warren, was elected President, *Josiah O. Watson* of Johnston, and *Thomas W. Graves* of Caswell, V. Presidents, and *Sidney Smith* of Orange and *Hiram Satterfield* of Person Secretaries. On being conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hybart, the President addressed the Convention in an appropriate and forcible manner.

On motion of Col. Wheeler, it was

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Twenty-six members be appointed by the Chair, to prepare business for the action of the Convention, and to whom all subjects offered for its consideration shall be referred.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: John D. Hawkins, W. W. Young, Wyatt Moye, E. G. Speight, John Morrison, James Wallace, W. H. Haywood, J. Nixon, Sam'l N. Galloway, A. B. Chesnutt, D. Reid, Sam'l Whitaker, Thomas L. Hybart, Isham Edwards, Thos. I. Hicks, John Exum, J. A. Griffin, Edward McCollum, W. C. Jones, Cad. Jones, Jr., Gideon Glenn, J. B. Sharpe, J. R. Lea, Joseph Allison and J. H. Wheeler.

On motion of Mr. Reid, it was

Resolved, That the Rules of Order of the House of Commons of the last General Assembly be adopted as the Rules of Order for the Government of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. C. Jones, Jr., of Orange, it was

Resolved, That the Hons. Ro. Strange and Weldon N. Edwards, now in the City of Raleigh, be invited to take seats in this Convention.

Mr. Hybart rose and stated to the Convention that he understood that there were other members of the Democratic party now in the city, who resided beyond the County of Wake and who were not members of the Convention; he therefore moved that they also be requested to take seats in the Convention;—Whereupon, Messrs. Burch and Murden of Chatham, and Vail and Matthis of Sampson, appeared and took seats in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Orange, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Gen. Allison, from the Committee of twenty-six, rose and statted to the Convention that it would be out of the power of the Committee to report on the subjects before 12 o'clock the following day, and asked leave of the Convention to report at that time.—Leave was accordingly granted.

Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange, then offered a resolution proposing a Convention in Salisbury, which elicited some discussion, in which Messrs. Jones, Hybart, Jones of Warren, Wheeler, Glenn, Haywood, and Smith of Orange participated, which was terminated by the mover withdrawing his resolution.

The Convention was then ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. Strange and Edwards, and was also addressed by Mr. Smith of Orange.

On motion of Mr. Hybart, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Glenn and Hybart, which were referred to the Committee of twenty-six; after which the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Wilder, Ziegenfuss and Loring, of Wake, in an interesting and forcible manner.

On motion of Mr. Jeffreys of Franklin, the Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Gen. Allison, on behalf of the Committee of twenty-six, presented the following Report and Resolutions:

The frequent recurrence to fundamental principles of Government is essential not only to the duration of our Institutions, but to the preservation of liberty. One of these great principles, is, that a careful examination of the actions of agents who are entrusted with the affairs of the people is always useful and proper. We, a portion of the people of the State of North Carolina, have examined the principles and actions of those who conduct the present administration of our affairs, and we feel much dissatisfaction when we view the open and unblushing violation of every principle and pledge by which they were elevated into power and place. We read in the Inaugural address of Gen. *Harrison* on taking the reins of power intrusted to him by the American people, that "it was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—*they seldom carrying out in the latter case, the pledeges and promises made in the former.*" We were led to believe that, with this most instructive page of history before him, he would profit by its useful lessons; and that some of the numerous pledges and profuse promises which deluded a confiding and generous people, would certainly be realized. The people were promised that in the economical habits, and patriarchal simplicity of an inmate of a log cabin, they would see the days of republican utility and rigid economy. Look at the expenditure of $6,000 in one brief month, for furniture to be added to that which, if the Whigs were believed, already rivalled the extravagance and luxury of European monarchy. Was this a violation of the pledge? or was the promise only made to the ear, "to be broken to the hope?" Was the outlay of more than $3,000 at the burial of the President for silk gloves, mourning scarfs, and whips and carriage hire, in strict conformity to the promises of economy and reform? Was the calling of an extra session of Congress at an enormous expense of our money, whose deliberations all ended in debates and extravagance, in faithful keeping with this promise? Was the donation of $25,000, to Mrs. Harrison, whose circumstances were by no means needy, a part and parcel of Whig economy? We were asked to the feast, and such are the articles that are set before us, and with deep disappointment the people feel that "such is not the entertainment to which they were invited."

On the entrance of the present administration, we were told that new books were opened in the Treasury, that the enormous expenses of former extravagance might be settled, and a new era in Government created. The largest outlays of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration never came up to thirty-two millions, which President *Tyler* states in his annual message is the present expense; and while the expenses of the Government exceed its revenue so far, that the doors of Congress are beset at this moment with the earnest supplications of the Secretary of the Treasury for money to carry on the expenses of the Government. We ask the good people of every party, to consider this lamentable state of affairs; and in a spirit of perfect candor inquire if there is not something wrong which demands their scrutiny? With a country as beautiful and bounteous as any that the smile of Heaven ever blessed, with a nation of freemen as its inhabitants—at a period of profound quiet—when neither war nor famine have desolated the one or destroyed the energies of the other, we find the resources of the country cannot be made by its rulers to yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses. A kind Heaven gives us the country, but designing men have given us rulers.

When these things press upon the honest yeomanry of our country, who in all ages and in all countries suffer deeper, and longer, and more intolerably than any other class, they feel how wofully they have been betrayed, and how deep and dark have been the sins perpetrated against them. One year has not yet rolled around since Federal men and measures were in power, and the nation has already suffered enough of misery for an age. If their early spring bears such blossoms, what will be the fruit? When the deceived people, in States where the elections have occurred, have demanded of these Rulers the summing up of this account, and called on these faithless stewards for an account of their stewardship, how have they answered, and how have their answers been received? They reply, the act of God took from us our President; thus taking impious shelter under the dispensation of providence for their own broken promises, and faithless deeds. Although Gen. Harrison is dead, is his party dead? is Whiggery dead? or has the majority of Congress lost its power? The people from Michigan to Georgia have answered with the withering rebuke of thousands and tens of thousands majorities against them. Another excuse that these faithless agents give the people is that the President *that now is*, has deceived them. If he had, it would only be paying them in their own coin. But this is untrue; for Mr. *Tyler* has only used his veto on a U. S. Bank, and that in conformity with the views long established and openly avowed. But admit he had not vetoed the Bank, would that have relieved the people? The people know that this would be no relief from the hardness of the times or the misrule of wicked and designing men. The mass of corruption that has been developed by an exposure of a Bank, once so much the idol of the Whigs that its President, Mr. Biddle, was without any parallel, has offended the senses of every honest man, Whig or Democrat; and the grand jury of the county in which he resides have coupled his name with that of the abandoned swindler. In looking back on the past how much has Democracy reason to be conscious of the strength and truth of her principles; and her sons rejoice in the name! In the eloquent language "of the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature of North Carolina on the 2d Jan., 1839" we read, "The history of the last six years has been but little more than a contest of the Bank and its adherents to deceive, or to compel the Government to grant a renewal of its powers. The quiet of the people has been disturbed—the order of a good government has been impeded—the purity of the press has been corrupted—the authority of the Constitution set at defiance, by the influence of the last National Bank." When just on the eve of the election of 1832, while its charter had yet years to run, led on by the pride of a Dictator, and sustained by the votes of debtors and pensioned agents in all its pomp and power, that sterling Democrat, *Andrew Jackson*, with an eye, which in the cause of his country never slumbered, and a hand that never trembled, told his countrymen by his veto, of its dangerous powers and corrupting influences. Many good men doubted. But how has History and experience proved the wisdom of Jackson? And in the language of the address above alluded to, "in all these things the Bank still found partizans to defend, and minions to applaud its course." First and foremost in the ranks of the former was found the present Governor of the State, *John M. Morehead*. Who of us that witnessed the animated canvass for Governor does not recollect the graphic pictures which he drew of "the *hardness* of the times," and that by the mismanagement of its political Doctors the whole body politic "was full of wounds and bruises and putrifying sores," and how he as a Doctor of "great practical vigor," applied a United States Banks as an emollient salve for all our woes? If His Excellency will sing the same song this summer (and he has the character of firmness) we venture to predict the election will show him that the walls of the cotton factory in Guilford will hear his music rather than the White House of Raleigh. But the people must be sensibly alive on this subject; although at this moment a majority of the nation are opposed to a Bank of the United States, yet

"We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it;
"She'll close and be herself."

"The price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

It is not to be expected that the great principles that animate the Democratic Party, or the faithless promises, the corrupting influences and the reckless deeds of the party in power are to be developed in this preamble. We leave that to other and more suitable occasions. We think that the people of North Carolina demand a change of the present Executive, who came into office with promises of great benefit to the people, but who has not done a single act that merits the approval of his countrymen, and the sum and substance of whose boasted talents consists in using the patronage of the government in creating *family* provision for himself and his Secretary.

1. *Resolved*, That the administrations both of the State and Federal Government exhibit another lamentable instance of the truth of history that "a most striking contrast is observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former."

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention regard the leading measures of the Whig party at the late Extra Session of Congress as eminently unconstitutional, and subversive of the Republican principles of our Government, and justly meriting the deep and decided reprobation which they have received from the suffrages of indignant people.

3. *Resolved*, That we approve of the bold, manly opposition to these measures by the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress.

4. *Resolved*, That the results of the recent elections may be regarded as so many verdicts upon the issues submitted at this session, and the decisive manner in which the *ballot box* has been brought to the rescue of the Constitution and the public liberty, is well calculated to inspire confidence in our free system of government, based upon and sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention feel the strongest assurance that the coming election in this State will add another to the long list of victories recently achieved by the Republican party.

6. *Resolved*, That the triumphs of the Republican party after so full and recent a development of Whig principles, afford the most favorable opportunity which ever has or may ever again occur, to put the stamp of popular reprobation on the whole system of Federal consolidation measures, and at the same time to reform the Government, restore the Constitution, and give a permanent and undisputed ascendancy to the principles and policy which brought the Republican State Rights Party into power under the illustrious Jefferson in 1800.

7. *Resolved*, That to achieve these results it is necessary that the practical administration of the Government should give effect to the principles of 1800, so signally vindicated in the recent popular elections, by a strict limitation of political power; a rigid enforcement of economy in every department of the public service; a strict responsibility of public agents, and a determination to base all legislation on the principle of "Equal and exact justice to all—exclusive privileges to none."

8. *Resolved*, That, believing a thorough reform of the Federal Government must proceed from and be mainly effected by the action of the Executive Department, this Convention regards it as the solemn duty of the Democratic party, when so much is at stake, to be governed in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, *solely* in reference to his qualifications, viewed in connection with the great objects to be accomplished—that we should select the man, whoever he may be, whose thorough knowledge, consummate judgment, and deep devotion to the old and cherished principles of the Republican Faith, shall make him most able in effecting a complete restoration of these principles, and in permanently engrafting them on the practical administration of the Government.

9. *Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the best means of effecting such a selection without agitating the Presidential question, or putting forward the names of particular individuals as candidates, is to submit the question to the cool and deliberate judgment which the people are now forming of public men and measures, in the contest which is going on between the antagonist principles of the two great parties which divide the country—leaving the selection to be made at a proper time, by the fair and unbiassed expression of the Republican party, in such mode as may be deemed most advisable.

10. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Convention, That the interest as well as the wishes of the People of North Carolina, demand a change in the Chief Magistracy of the State: That we believe the best and lasting interests of the Republic will be promoted by the election of a Governor who will so administer the State Government as to ensure fidelity in those appointed to office—who will appoint no one to office, but men who are constitutionally eligible—who will rigidly enforce economy in the public expenditures, thereby diminishing the taxes of the people—who has capacity and independence fearlessly and faithfully to perform each Executive duty, and who has a sympathy in principle and feeling with the people.

11. *Resolved, therefore*, That this Convention, in conformity with the public sentiment as expressed in the primary meetings of the people, doth nominate LOUIS D. HENRY, of Cumberland county, for Governor of the State of North Carolina at the ensuing election, having the highest respect for his talents and moral worth, and unwavering confidence in the soundness of his political faith, and in his devotion to the best interests of the State.

12. *Resolved*, That a committee of six be appointed to carry the above into effect, and inform Mr. HENRY of this nomination, and request his acceptance; and that they be authorized to furnish copies of the same to the Democratic press of the State.

13. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Convention, That good faith as well as legal obligation requires that the banking institutions of North Carolina should resume specie payments without delay; for this Convention cannot recognize any just principle in the position that it is dishonest in individuals to refuse the payment of their just debts, while another portion of individuals may as corporations refuse the payment of their debts.

14. *Resolved*, That the dividing Bank profits, while the Banks, are in a state of suspension, is violative of the just rights of their creditors and tends to encouragement of an immoral disregard to the sacred character of contracts.

15. *Resolved*, That a Committee of four be appointed to draft an Address to the People of North Carolina; and that the said committee report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held at Salisbury on the 20th day of May next.

16. *Resolved*, That John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, J. C. McConnaughy, Burton Craig, Obadiah M. Smith, Charles F. Fisher, Geo. L. Smith, John Shaver, A. Henderson and Henry W. Conner, be appointed a Committee of Invitation to invite the nominee of this Convention, and other friends of Democracy of our country, to assemble and consult on measures for the public goods, and in order that the people may hear both sides and judge between them.

Which being read—

Mr. Haywood of Wake, rose and objected to certain portions of the Report, which gave rise to a very animated able discussion, in which Mr. Haywood opposed and Messrs. Wheeler, Hybart and Allison sustained the Report.

The Report and Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

When the Resolution nominating *Louis D. Henry* of Cumberland as a Candidate for Governor was read, it was received by the Convention with enthusiastic applause.

The Chair then announced the names of the following gentlemen, to coustitute the Committee to inform Mr. *Henry* of his nomination: Gen. Allison of Orange, Col. Jones of Warren, Gen. Moye of

Edgecombe, Col Hicks of Granville, G Glenn of Franklin, and Edward McCollum of Montgomery; and

On motion of C. Jones, jr., the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention were added to this Committee.

The Chair then announced the following Committee to prepare an address to be reported to the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May next: Thomas L. Hybart, J. H. Wheeler, Cad. Jones, jr., and M. Hoke.

The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the General Committee of Correspondence: Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, Weldon N. Edwards, Charles Fisher, Thos. N. Cameron, Lauchlin Bethune, W. Avery, (Burke,) Geo. Bower (Ashe,) Thomas L. Hybart, Cad. Jones jr., G. C. Moore, David Reid, Joseph W. Hampton, Wm. A. Blount, A. W. Mebane, Gabriel Holmes, Sr., Thos. I. Pasteur, Stephen Fox, and Burton Craige.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Gen. Graves of Caswell, it was ordered that 5,000 copies of the proceedings of this Convention be printed for distribution. On offering this Resolution, Gen. Graves made an animated Speech which elicited bursts of applause from the Convention. Cad. Jones, jr., esq., of Orange, was then called upon and addressed the Convention in a humorous and eloquent speech in which he made a happy allusion to the recent Democratic triumphs throughout the Union.

Mr. Hybart of Cumberland was next called on, and in an eloquent manner congratulated the Convention on the bright prospects before them—returning the thanks of his county for the distinguished honor of selecting one of her most talented and brilliant sons for the Candidate of the Democracy. He narrated the political history of Mr. *Henry*—his deep devotion to the cause of free principles and democracy—his gallant bearing in every contest, and offered the assurance that the banner of Democracy would never be tarnished in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the able and satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties of their respective offices.

The Convention was then addressed by the President.

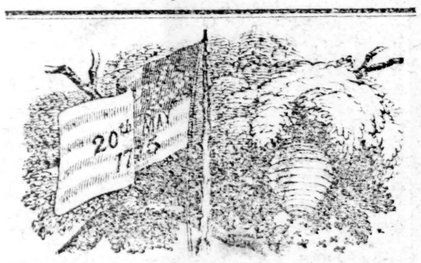
On motion of Mr. Loring,

Agreed that this Convention now adjourn, to meet in Salisbury on the 20th May next, and that all the Counties in this State be requested to send delegates to that Convention.

HENRY FITTS, *President.*

JOSIAH O. WATSON, } *Vice Presidents.*
THOS. W. GRAVES, }

SIDNEY SMITH, } *Secretaries.*
H. SATTERFIELD, }



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1842.

☞ Doubtless many of our friends will be in attendance upon the County Court this week, with their "pockets full of cash," which is precisely the reverse of our own financial condition. As a western cotemporary says, however, "we have just printed a very neat RECEIPT, which our friends are invited to call and examine," and the filling up of any number of which for their especial benefit, will afford us very particular satisfaction.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body will be found in our columns to-day. With an unimportant exception, all the deliberations of the Convention were characterized by the utmost harmony, concert and enthusiasm. After considerable discussion the Preamble and Resolutions of the Committee of Twenty-Six were unanimously adopted, and the Resolution nominating LOUIS D. HENRY as the Democratic candidate for Governor, was responded to by loud acclamation. Though not quite half the Counties in the State were represented, we have rarely seen a more intelligent, firm and dignified assembly on any occasion; and if the Whigs call that Convention a "failure," a mere "flash in the pan," it is only following up their usual vocation of misrepresenting and trying to belittle all the movements of the Democracy.

Our candidate is now in the field; and such an one as will never suffer the standard of Democracy to be tarnished in his hands. Possessing talents inferior to no man in the State, well versed in the political history of his country, an able and ready debater, and an unwavering Democrat in principle, our party need be proud of Mr. HENRY as their candidate—under such a Captain, victory must perch upon our banner—with such a cause, and such an advocate, the people will be with us.

The campaign may now be considered as commenced on the part of the Democracy of our State; and we would urge upon our friends in the different Counties to be up and doing. Bring out your strongest men for the Legislature—men of unblemished moral and political characters—men who can defend our principles and expose the errors of our opponents, their anti-republican doctrines, false promises and corrupt and wicked acts. With proper exertions, a bright victory awaits us. Let each Democrat resolve that North Carolina *ought* to be redeemed from Federal misrule, that she CAN be, and that she SHALL be; with this determination go to work, spreading arguments and facts among the people—give them light and show them wherein their true interests lie, and our cause must prevail.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD.

The course of this gentleman in the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh, seems to afford the Federalists of our State a vast deal of satisfaction. We think if nothing else could convince Mr. Haywood that he was in error in opposing the action of his political friends, the praise of his enemies should do it—the praise of those who have heretofore denounced him as a locofoco, a demagogue, a political intriguer, and even descended so low two years ago as to dub him in derision, "the shirt-tail orator." How can he swallow the praises of such a party?

But what do the Federalists rejoice at? There was no rupture between Mr. Haywood and his political friends, that we heard of;—he only objected to that portion of the Report of the Committee of Twenty-Six in regard to the expenses of Gen. Harrison's funeral, and another item he called "a grammatical error;" and when he found the Convention did not agree with him in his views, he asked leave to retire, that he might not embarrass the action of the body, and leave was granted. But in his speech, he declared his unaltered determination to adhere to the Democratic Party and its principles. Was there anything in this to gladden the soul of a Federal Whig?

Their papers say, however, that Mr. Haywood "soared above the dirty jackalls of his party," that he was too high-minded and honorable to join in an attempt to humbug the people with the funeral expenses of a dead President, &c. And for this they applaud him! They who preached humbugery from one end of the Union to the other in 1840—the authors of the "Standing army of 200,000 men" humbug, the "Lieut. Hooe" humbug, the log-cabin and hard-cider humbug, the duck and chicken tax humbug, the gold-spoon and dish-rag humbug, and the applauders if not aiders of the *Glentworth* election frauds, applauding Mr. HAYWOOD for being too highminded and honorable to countenance a humbug! What immaculate patriots! How much Mr. H. should thank them for their disinterested praise!

But we deny that the Democratic Convention put forth a "humbug" in their charge of extravagance in the burial of Gen. Harrison; nor did they desire to disturb the ashes of a dead President. The object was to call the public attention to an extravagant, wasteful use of their money without authority of law: and whatever humbugging Federalism or any body else may say, we intend to place that act by the side of the other misdeeds and the broken promises of the modern "reformers," and call upon a deceived and injured people to hurl them from power. The Democratic party are no humbuggers; they need no such weapons; their cause is a righteous one, and with TRUTH, and *truth only* as their weapon, they go forth to battle and fear not the result.

THE TARIFF OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

A few weeks since, we made some remarks in regard to the tax upon Salt, Sugar, &c., levied at the Extra Session of Congress, for which we have received quite a torrent of not very moderate or decent censure from the Salisbury *Watchman*, and Fayetteville *Observer*. We are not in the habit of replying to our cotemporaries, when assailed so coarsely as on the present occasion; but as we are accused of misrepresentation, a reply is necessary to set ourself right before the public.

It is denied that the tax of twenty per cent., laid by the Whigs at the Extra Session increased the duty on Sugar, Salt, or Iron. If we take the cheapest kind of Iron and Sugar, probably this denial is correct, but upon an average, the duty was increased, as every man can see for himself by reading the laws referred to by us. We are aware that fifty-six pounds of Salt will not measure a bushel, but under the act of Congress, the Western Salt makers sell their Salt at so much per bushel, not measured, but weighed, estimating fifty-six pounds to the bushel, while it is only about three pecks:—thus enabling the rich manufacturer to first shave his poor customer to the amount of this twenty per cent. duty, and then defraud him of one-fourth in quantity.

But even admitting that the Whigs at the Extra Session did not *increase* the duties on the necessaries of life, how dare they boast of that! They promised the poor laborer to take off the duty on these articles, and lay it on LUXURIES—such as silks, wines, &c., consumed mostly by the rich; and now claim credit, not for *redeeming* these promises, but because they did not do the reverse!—What praiseworthy consistency and magnanimity! The poor man should shout praises to this Whiggery for not *increasing* the tax on worthless Iron and the dirtiest and cheapest Sugar—they consider that he ought not to use the finer qualities! No wonder these Federal Editors and members of Congress affect ignorance of these taxes upon the necessaries of life; and if the people had to rely alone upon them for the truth, they too, might remain in the dark;—but we intend to keep our readers in memory, that Whigery, after promising to take the tax off of the necessaries of life and put it on luxuries, increased it on some and left it untouched on others. This they cannot in truth deny.

En passant: The *Office-holder* under the State Government, who we suspect of writing the article alluded to in the *Watchman*, must have forgotten the bitter denunciations he uttered against office-holders controlling the public press, and interferring in elections, while seeking in 1840 for a seat in the Legislature. If he tampers with us much more, we'll strip off his *incog*, and show the people another example of Federal Whig consistency and sincerity.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Standard* of *Union*, of the 14th instant, comes to us in mourning for the death of its distinguished and able Editor, Col. THOMAS HAYNES. He died suddenly at Milledgeville, on the 3d instant, in the 56th year of age. Col. H. was a bold and vigorous writer, and was Treasurer of the State of Georgia at the time of his death. The Governor has appointed BENJ. B. SMITH of Twiggs county, his successor.

The truth coming out at last!—The reader's attention is directed to the Address of *James B. Glentworth*, to be found on our first page, admitting and promising a full development of the extensive frauds on the ballet-box in New York in 1838-9. It is within the mind of all how vehemently the Federal Whigs everywhere denied the existence of any such frauds—how they attempted to stifle investigation, and brand the officers who were striving to bring their perpetrators to justice, as politicial conspirators and "paper-snatchers." But *Glentworth*, whom his unprincipled associates attempted to make the scape-goat for their sins, now tells the public that these frauds—the bribery and extensive system of illegal voting was known to, and participated in, by Gov. *Seward*, and all the leading Whigs of New York;—that while they were *publicly denouncing him* in their papers, they were secretly associating with him, and liberally feeing lawyers to defend him;—that even some of the Grand Jury, empannelled and sworn to investigate the transaction, held secret intercourse with him, and so managed as to defeat an indictment, and that the Judge, in order to screen the guilty leaders of Whigery, kept the indictment hanging up over *Glentworth* until the statute of limitations expired, so that they could not be brought to the bar of justice to answer for their crimes! Was there ever such disclosures of corruption and perjured villiany!

We have no sympathy for *Glentworth*, though we hope he may reform and be a better man. But the country should thank him for his disclosures, as no one else has it so fully in their power to show the full extent of these frauds, and the guilty men who were engaged in them. The facts will show that these frauds were adopted as a *party* organization, and known to all the leading Whigs of New York. We shall publish *Glentworth's* statements as fast as they appear in the New York papers. Federal Whigery is fast developing itself.

☞ We are compelled to defer our regular report of Congressional proceedings to make room for other matters of more pressing importance. There is very little of importance transpiring in either House. The House of Representatives have instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. The instructions passed by a vote of 115 to 82. The Whig letter writers say this is only the prelude to repeal of the Distribution Law, and other measures of the Extra Session. So mote it be! What seems to pester Congress most is the bankrupt state of the Treasury. There is not a dollar in it to pay even the members themselves!—What a commentary on Whig economy, reform, and government. After opposing, as uconstitutional, the issue of Treasury notes under Mr. Van Buren's administration, the Whigs could find no other expedient to supply the exhausted Treasury, and accordingly have passed a Bill for the issue of five millions of dollars in this species of currency! On motion of Mr. *Gilmer*, of Va., the Bill, before it passed, was so amended as to make this issue of Treasury notes stand in place of so much of the twelve million loan. We will endeavor to bring up our accounts next week.

It is said the Select Committee on the Apportionment of Representatives, have adopted 68,000 as the ratio of Representation under the new Census. This would reduce the House of Representatives to 224 members, and leave North Carolina with but *nine*, where she now has thirteen members.

The zeal and enthusiasm which animated the Convention at Raleigh was apparent in the fact, that when it was determined to adjourn that body to meet in Salisbury on the 20th May, most of the Delegation from nearly every County promised to attend. And from the spirit with which the proposition was taken up, we feel confident that the assemblage at Salisbury will be the most imposing body for numbers and talent ever seen in our State: it will be emphatically a *mass meeting* of the Democracy from all parts of our State.

The greatest victory yet!—COLQUIT, COOPER, and BLACK are elected to Congress from Georgia, in place of Dawson, Alford, and Nesbitt, (Feds.) resigned, by about three thousand majority. What a tribute to the firm independence of these noble Republicans? They were turned out of Congress during the hard-cider mania in 1840, because they would not desert their principles and go for humbugging Whiggery; and now the people have put them back again as a rebuke to those who prefer party to principle. The vote of both parties was much smaller than at the last October election for Governor.

A terrible Riot took place at Cincinnati a few days since. One of the Banks of that City refused to pay its notes, closed its doors, and set the laws at defiance. A mob broke into it, destroyed the books, counters, tables, &c., and strewed the fragments over the streets; and if the officers had not cleared out they too might have shared the same fate.

A similar scene recently occurred at Columbus, Ga. A man was found dead at a noted retreat of gamblers and all sorts of outlaws; when a crowd of citizens repaired to the spot, and, after dispersing the inmates, razed the buildings to the ground and demolished their contents.

The union of the Whigs."—Let those Whigs who have been presuaded that their party is yet united, and will rally and conquer again, read the following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

The Gazette is an ultra Federal Whig paper, and its correspondent speaks only what every well informed observer at Washington knows to be the fact:

"The opposition in Congress and this city are full of confident hope, and will act with concert and energy, while the Whigs seem dejected, dispirited, and despondent. They act with no concert nor consultation, and appear to be a body without a head and without a leader. Whose the fault is that they are thus estranged from and suspicious of each other, or whether it is possible for them to come together again and act harmoniously, I do not undertake to say. One thing, however, I will predict, namely, that if they continue thus much longer, they will be scattered so far and so wide, that they never will be able to rally again"

"The Cultivator."—We refer our agricultural friends to the prospectus of the Albany CULTIVATOR, which we publish in another column. Those who desire to patronize a cheap, beautiful, and able agricultural work, could not be suited better than by subscribing for the Cultivator. Its contents are almost entirely original, and the engravings of improved stock, farm houses and implements in any one number is worth more than the subscription price for a year—only *one dollar*. Specimen numbers can be seen at our office, and we will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding the names and money of subscribers.

☞ Mr. GRIST has sold his entire interest in the *Yorkville Compiler*, to Mr. THOMAS J. ECCLES, by whom the paper will in future be conducted. Here's to you both, gentlemen. Give us your ☞!

The Wishes of the People.—In their preachings the Whigs profess to have great respect for the "popular voice," but in their practices, they are governed by other feelings. The Cleveland, Ohio, Advertiser says: Mr. L. W. Terrell was lately removed from the Post Office at this place, to make room for one of the coon skin party. The Post Master General wrote to the citizens of that town requesting them to assemble and vote for the person whom they would prefer for postmaster. They did so, and the result was, a large majority expressed themselves in favor of the old incumbent. In a few days, however, Mr. Terrell, who was the choice of the citizens of Ridgeville, received notice that his "services were no longer required by the Department." This is what the Feds call "consulting the wishes of the majority," and it is also another evidence of the honesty, justice, and consistency of Federal Whiggery.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Married,

In Fayetteville, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. *Alexander Bethune*, of Charlotte, to Miss *Catharine McGilvary*, of Fayetteville.

In this County, on Monday evening the 17th instant, by Jennings B. Kerr, Esq., Mr. *Thomas A. Hannon* to Miss *Martha R. Stephens.*

On Wednesday the 12th instant, by Rev. John G. Witherspoon, in Cabarrus County, Mr. *Robert K. McConell* to Miss *Elizabeth Ross.*

Also, in Iredell County, on Tuesday the 18th instant, by Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Mr. *George A. Clodfelter* to Miss *Isabella R. Gray.*

At Mulbery Hill, Wilkes county, on the 11th instant, by the Rev'd James Purvis, *Nathan D. Hunt, Esq.*, of Jonesville, Surry county, of the firm of Hunt & Gwyn, to Miss *Eliza L.*, only daughter of James Hacket, Esq.

On the 12th instant, by the same, at Cedar Hill near Jonesville, *Columbus C. Franklin, Esq.*, to Miss *Ann N.*, eldest daughter of Richard Gwyn, Esq.

Died,

Very suddenly in this County, on the 21st inst., Mrs. *Elvira E. Hutchison*, consort of Thomas L. Hutchison, Esq., leaving an affectionate husband, three children, (one only a few hours old) and a numerous circle of friends to lament her death.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JANUARY 19.

Brandy, peach,	38 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2¼ a 2½
Do. apple,	33 *a* 36	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 *a* 7	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	35 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	*a* 8
Coffee,	12 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6 *a* 6½
Cotton,	7 *a* 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8 *a* 10
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	14 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	15 *a* 18
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a*
Flour,	$5¼ a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2¼ *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ *a* $1 40	*Tin, box,*	*a* 12½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *a* 3½
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	*a* $1 12½
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	7 *a*	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20
4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,*		8 *cts. pr. yd.*	
3-4 *do*	*do*	*do* 6	*do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)*		*do* 8	*do*

CHERAW, JANUARY 19.

Beef	3 a 6	*Cotton,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 28	*Flour,*	$5½ a 6
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Molasses,*	40 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Corn,	a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

CAMDEN, JANUARY 12.

Beef, in market,	4 a 5	*Flour, country,*	$5¼ a 6
Bacon, fa. wag.	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	37½ a 40
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 28	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	18¾ a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	24 a 26	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Molasses,*	33½ a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8½	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	45 a 50	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a$1

COLUMBIA, JANUARY 13.

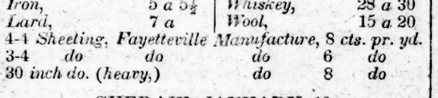
Bagging,	22 *a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	5 *a* 8½	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 13
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7½ a 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

Recruit the Second!

W. W. ELMS

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Winter & Spring Supply of



GOODS,

Which were bought for CASH, in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, during the month of December last. His stock now amounts to

$25,000!

And embraces GOODS of all varieties and styles.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES HARDWARE

&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheaper for CASH than any other establishment in Western North Carolina. He particularly solicits a call from those who pay cash.

Charlotte, January 25, 1842. 46...F

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philaphia, at the lowest cash prices.

Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,

Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Getl'men's Hats,

SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

Yorkville Hotel,

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THE Subscriber having taken this well known Establishment, lately carried on by John D. Simril, situated in the southern part of the Village, and which is now in complete repair, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to accommodate in the very best manner all

Boarders and Travellers

who will favor him with a call; while he will endeavor to keep his TABLE and BAR supplied with the best the market and the surrounding country affords.

His STABLES are commodious and will be always well supplied with Grain and Provender, and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that NO EXERTION on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM G. LOVE.

January 3, 1842. 46...3w

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on veery subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842. It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

DR. THOS. HARRIS,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the practice of MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his shop, opposite Col. Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the January Court, by Cash or Note, as his books must positively be closed.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....3t

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation*.

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

LAWING & BREWER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS,

Silver-Smiths and Jewellers.

THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the above business, tender their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally—and would inform them that, having an assortment of materials, they are prepared to repair and put in good order and warrant, (*without ridiculing other workmen*) Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Jewellery and Silver Ware. Jewellery made to order.

*** Their Shop is nearly opposite J. B. Kerr's Tavern.

SAMUEL LAWING.
N. ALEX. F. BREWER.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....3t

Negro Hiring.

WILL be Hired for the term of 12 months, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 29th inst., (it being Saturday of Court,)

20 *Likely Negroes,*

belonging to the estate of W. Morrison, dec'd.; consisting of Men, Women, and boys—among which are some first rate Cooks and House Servants, and the balance valuable field hands.

J. H. WILSON, Adm'r.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....th

*** Charlotte Journal, insert twice.

NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

FACTORAGE

And Commission Business.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Factorage and Commission Business, and will attend to the sale of Produce and the

Receiving & Forwarding or Purchase of

GOODS,

Or any other business committed to his care, will receive the strictest attention, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

J. S. CHAMBERS.

REFERENCES.
R. C. CARSON, Charlotte, N. C.
W. BARRINGER, Concord. N. C.
C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C.

Charleston. S. C., Jan. 1, 1842. 44....1m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

in the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN. } Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34...r

Take Particular Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle the same by CASH, at, or before the January Court. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842 44....tc

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forth with. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...r

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ an Overseer to take charge of my Farm. The Farm consists of low grounds on the Catawba River and Long Creek, and upland of a good quality;—is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c., as any land in this section of the country. To a man of steady and industrious habits, a very liberal share of the crop will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. H. M'LEARY.

Tuckaseege Ford, Mecklenburg Co., January 14, 1842. } 45....3t

SWAIM'S

NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.

December 8, 1841. 42...3t

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...r

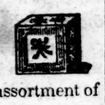
Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

DR. C. J. FOX



Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Sale under Trust.

THE subscriber, as Trustee of Wm. L. Mitchell, will expose to Public Sale, at the Dwelling House of said Mitchell in Charlotte, or at the Court House, on Saturday the 29th instant, the following valuable property, viz:

THREE CARRYALLS,

One Buggy, One Sulky,

One Set of Blacksmith's Tools, Complete,

AND

Two Sets of Carriage Maker's Tools.

ALSO,

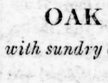
SEVERAL ARTICLES OF UNFINISHED CARRIAGE PARTS,

AND A QUANTITY OF

OAK AND ASH LUMBER,

with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,



SEVERAL improved TOWN LOTS, on one of which is an excellent Blacksmith and Carriage Shop.

*** Any of the above property may be purchased privately, on application to the subscriber, and may be seen at any time on the premises of said Mitchell.

☞ Terms made known the day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....2w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events, of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance*. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

ENGLISH

And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22

Stenography, to any Student dsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.